MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 MARCH 1981

Iran

Khomeyni Statement, Speech--Following his previously reported meeting with high-level officials who are currently at loggerheads, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni issued a 10-point list of instructions, broadcast textually by Tehran radio, to protect the Islamic Republic at "this delicate moment." Khomeyni instructed the president, the prime minister, the Supreme Court president and the Majlis speaker not to deliver any speech until the conclusion of the war with Iraq, although interviews will be permissible. His instructions stipulated that interference by any official in the affairs of other officials is illegal and unconstitutional, and he stressed that no one has the right publicly to "insult or weaken" high-level officials, who are all "law abiding." Khomeyni also said that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr should be "recognized" in his capacity as armed forces commander and should be obeyed by his subordinate commanders. Khomeyni announced that a committee will be formed to investigate disputes between officials and complaints concerning war issues. The three-man committee, which will also scrutinize the media, will include representatives of the president, "the other side" and Ayatollah Khomeyni. It will make decisions by majority vote. Officials should cooperate to solve Iran's problems, Khomeyni stipulated, and Friday imams and other speakers should not make statements that cause disunity.

Tehran radio also broadcast a speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni in which he expressed the hope that differences at all levels would be eliminated. Speaking to a women's organization, he advised the nation not to become involved in disputes at the top and thereby avoid "fanning" them. Differences between various groups, he warned, could lead to Iran's defeat in the war.

Colonel Hijacks Plane--Ankara radio reported that an Iranian colonel hijacked a transport aircraft, forcing it to land in Turkey. The colonel's request for asylum is being studied, the radio added, and the plane and the rest of its crew have been returned to Iran.

Bazaar Closure Call--Tehran radio reported that in response to a call for a closure of the Tehran bazaar published in the newspaper MIZAN by what the radio called a hitherto unknown merchants', shopkeepers' and craftmen's guild, a Chamber of Commerce spokesman stated that the bazaar will remain open. A statement by the president's office also indicated that the bazaar should remain open, the radio reported. According to another radio report, the public prosecutor's office summoned MIZAN's publisher to explain the guild's statement.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Mediation Efforts--Following a meeting with Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure in Jidda, Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti said that Iran's and Iraq's replies to the Islamic Conference good offices committee peace proposals have left the door open for further efforts to find a solution to the conflict. In his remarks, reported by SPA, Chatti said that although the committee has not been coordinating with a similar Nonaligned Movement committee, it appreciates and encourages all efforts being made to seek peace. Later, SPA reported that Sekou Toure, the committee chairman, revealed that the committee will meet on 27 March. Baghdad and Tehran have urged the committee to "conduct direct steps" with each of them, he said, adding that the committee has refused a request that it become a tribunal. Meanwhile, the Nonaligned Movement committee currently trying to promote a settlement between Iran and Iraq met at the PLO's Beirut headquarters, Beirut radio reported.

Iraqi Minister Interviewed--In an interview published in the 13 March issue of the London-based AL-HAWADITH, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah said that the Soviet Union has adopted a neutral stand on the Iranian-Iraqi war, neither supporting nor abandoning Iraq. While asserting that Iraq has friendly relations with the Soviet Union, Khayrallah indicated that the Soviet Union might find Iraq's failure to coordinate with it in the current situation "unacceptable" and that the Soviets might therefore "be upset in one way or another" and have "reservations" about the extent to which they would continue supporting Iraq. The major powers, he said, are upset by Iraq's independent thinking.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported small-scale engagements and exchanges of fire on most fronts, but added that firing around Abadan was intense. It also reported that Iraqi forces shelled Dezful. A General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed that 97 Iranians were killed in various engagements, most casualties occurring in the Abadan and Gilan-e Gharb areas.

Libya

In connection with Libya's last-minute refusal to accept the prisoners released by Pakistan in exchange for hostages held by hijackers of a Pakistani airliner, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has said that Libya did not know who the hijackers were, what their purpose was or whether those released were actually political prisoners. Speaking at a press conference, reported by JANA, Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that his country opposes terrorism and hijacking. He drew a distinction, however, between groups that use terrorism and those that use "revolutionary violence," saying that Libya supports the revolutionary violence of such groups as the Palestinians. Al-Qadhdhafi denied that there are East German, Soviet or Cuban technical advisers in Libya but said that Soviet and French personnel are in the country to train Libyans in the use of arms bought from the USSR and France. He also expressed the hope that Libya would have good relations with the new U.S. administration, but added that "we still do not know" President Ronald Reagan.

Lebanon

According to Beirut radio, two Nigerian UNIFIL soldiers were killed during shelling of Al-Qantarah "from the border area." It added that the Lebanese Army unit in the area has recently been "expanding" its deployment. A statement issued by Christian militia leader Maj Sa'd Haddad, reported by the Voice of Hope radio, said that no Lebanese soldiers will be allowed in the area until all Syrian soldiers withdraw from Lebanon.

Israel

In a statement to the Knesset, reported by IDF radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that because of the U.S. decision to sell F-15 and AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, a "shadow has been cast" on U.S.-Israeli relations. He added that attempts to balance the sale by supplying Israel with weapons under special terms will be ineffective because Israel will not be able to keep up with the arms race in the Middle East.

Pakistan

Karachi radio has broadcast the names of 27 of the 54 prisoners released in exchange for hostages held by hijackers of a Pakistani airliner. According to AFP, which cited an "informed source" in Islamabad, those named include several activists of the banned Pakistani People's Party of executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. One, it added, was a minister in Bhutto's Cabinet. Some of the prisoners were student leaders who organized demonstrations against President Mohammad Ziaul Haq last month, AFP reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BABRAK KARMAL ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES CHIEFS

LD161854 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, took part this morning in a meeting of the commanders, heads of department and political chiefs of the DRA Armed Forces.

When Prime Minister Karmal entered the hall of the Revolution Council headquarters, the audience stood and welcomed him with revolutionary fervor and continuous applause.

Babrak Karmal, accompanied by Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and the DRA minister of national defense, was welcomed by Brig Gen Gol Aqa, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council and director of political affairs of the DRA Armed Forces.

In a speech interrupted by cries of approval from the commanders, heads of departments and political chiefs of the DRA Armed Forces, Babrak Karmal drew their attention once again to their great and important mission, particularly in our society's present critical and revolutionary conditions. He expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the heroic services of the courageous and independent Armed Forces of Afghanistan in the defense of the revolution, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the country's independence. He then gave a brief report on the participation of the DRA's high-ranking party delegation in the 26th CPSU Congress and described the congress' decisions in relation to the solidarity of all world progressive forces and the maintenance of world peace as very valuable.

Babrak Karmal affirmed the unbreakable unity of the party and the heroic armed forces, and added: There is no doubt that our enemies are spreading extensive propaganda, (?together) with armed aggression, against Afghanistan, particularly in our armed forces. It is the duty of you heroes of the armed forces to struggle resolutely against this sinister propaganda by using the weapon of propaganda and publicity in both theory and practice. Under these conditions and circumstances, you are well aware that the enemies of the revolution, from Washington to Beijing, from Islamabad to Arab and Israeli reaction, are trying desperately to disrupt peace in the region and in the world, under the pretext of the so-called Afghan (?question), and to retain the interests of the imperialist and hegemonist monopolies.

Prime Minister Karmal added: The fact that the name of the earlier, forgotten Afghanistan, with which even some great political leaders were not familiar, is familiar today to all peoples of the five continents of the world, even children in the primary schools, is the cause of pride and (?gladdens) all toilers in Afghanistan and our heroic and epoch-making party. Viewing the role of the DRA Armed Forces in realizing the revolution's aspirations and maintaining peace in the region, Karmal said that we have major duties now in constructing a prosperous and fortunate society. It is the duty of all patriotic individuals, particularly the personnel of the heroic armed forces, to crush all counterrevolutionary forces, which are assisted by rebels from abroad, as soon as possible. A powerful armed forces is not only necessary for the elimination of counterrevolutionary forces and rebels, but is also vital in maintaining stable peace in the region.

At the end of his speech, Prime Minister Karmal once again drew the attention of the heads of departments and commanders of the armed forces units and all the liberating forces of Afghanistan to their great mission in defending the homeland, the revolution, territorial integrity, independence, and national sovereignty and wished them ever increasing victories.

Afterward, Maj Gen Gholam Nabi, Brig Gen Nazar Mohammad, Col 'Abdol Qodus, Col 'Abdol Fatah, senior Capt Mohammad Anwar, Sher Aqa Saresht and Col Khan Aqa Bandizai made statements, affirming the value of Babrak Karmal's speech and pledging on behalf of the officers and soldiers of their respective units that they will fight resolutely in the defense of the homeland and the revolution. They also gave assurance that they will spare no sacrifice in cleansing the country of rebel forces and counterrevolutionary elements, who are in fact the enemies of the persecuted people of Afghanistan.

At the end of this grand meeting, Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', minister of national defense, made a speech in which he reported the activity of the armed forces since the new stage of the Sawr Revolution and approved the statement made by Babrak Karmal at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The minister of defense said that for the final victory of the glorious Sawr Revolution we pledge that we will not hesitate for a single moment and will use all of our strength on the sacred path to the country's progress and prosperity and the people's prosperity and welfare, which is the will of the millions-strong masses of our country. The heads of departments, commanders and political chiefs of various units of the DRA Armed Forces then had luncheon with Prime Minister Karmal.

FIRST CONGRESS OF DRA PEACE ORGANIZATION OPENS

Proceedings Noted

LD162004 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The first general congress of the DRA Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organization opened this afternoon with a message from Prime Minister Karmal in the hall of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education.

The message from Babrak Karmal was read by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the DRA Supreme ['Aali] Revolution Council Presidium.

Then Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, member of the Revolution Council, president of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan and chairman of the DRA Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organization, read the principal statement of the meeting, which was welcomed throughout by the audience.

In part of her statement, Dr Anahita Ratebzad said that we, the relentless and sincere strugglers for peace, will try with all of the historical talent and genius of our people to prevent the evil of war from looming over the homes of innocent people. She added that the victory of our country's national democratic revolution and of the antidictatorial revolution of Iran dealt a fatal blow to U.S. neocolonialism in our region. The United States then embarked on the implementation of a new plan in our region and prepared generally for the strengthening of its military presence in the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean.

It was under such conditions and circumstances that the strong will of the sons of our noble people ended the dark reign of the traitor Amin and dealt a final blow to imperialism's greedy interests and new design. The criminal U.S. imperialism began to rant and rave and tried in vain to interpret its new ignominious defeat as anarchy and therefore began to spread its aggressive military presence and to strengthen its military bases.

The inauguration ceremony of the first general congress of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization was attended by members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, some members of the Central Committee and of the Presidium, a number of members of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers, party cadres, high-ranking government officials and ambassadors of friendly countries in Kabul.

Congratulatory messages from mass and social organizations and from the DRA trade unions on the opening of the first general congress of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization were read by the delegates of the organizations and trade unions who were present.

The general congress of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization ended with a resolution based on the expression of the steel-like will of the participants in the meeting for a relentless and indefatigable struggle for peace, solidarity and friendship with the people of the world.

Karmal Message

LD170740 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 16 Mar (BAKHTAR)--First nation-wide conference of peace, solidarity and friendship organisation of DRA was opened here today.

In a message to the conference participants, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA CC, president of the RC [Revolution Council] and DRA prime minister, read on his behalf by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of Politburo of PDPA, and member of the Presidium of the RC said: "The struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, elimination of the threat of war and arms race is one of the most important and noble tasks of all responsible, conscientious people of the world."

Babrak Karmal adds: "Under the present conditions when the balance of powers is rapidly changing in favour of the forces of peace, progress and social justice, the adventurist and war-mongering imperialist circles have savagely resorted to repeated aggressions and encroachments against peace and tranquility of the peoples of the world. It is under these conditions that the sworn enemies of revolution, the country and our people, from the reaction in the region to American imperialism, in collusion with the renegade and hegemonist Beijing, have launched extensive conspiracies for intervention and aggression against our country. Fearless struggle against such filthy and heinous intentions of the enemies constitutes sacred duty of all noble people for the restoration of peace, and finally to overcome the adventurist and war-mongering circles and forces."

Afterwards, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of Politburo PDPA CC, member of RC, president of democratic organization of Afghan women, and president of peace, solidarity and friendship organization, read the fundamental statement of the conference. A resolution was adopted at the conference.

HEWAD ATTACKS U.S. POLICY OF 'INTERVENTION'

LD150524 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 14 Mar (BAKHTAR)--"The U.S. Intervention in Afghanistan's Internal Affairs, Contrary to UN Charter" is the title of daily HEWAD's editorial today. It reads in part:

"Today three great progressive and revolutionary forces, i.e., the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the working class movement in the capitalist countries and the grand community of the socialist countries are developing and evolving rapidly and the balance of power is changing clearly in favour of the progressive and revolutionary forces in the world arena.

"That is why the world reaction, headed by U.S. imperialism, is hatching plots and conspiracies against these movements and world revolutionary development processes, especially in Afghanistan. These conspiracies increased particularly after the April Revolution and the fall of the shah of Iran. When the democratic front was established against the military dictatorial regime of Ziaul Haq in Pakistan, the world imperialism could not afford to keep its nature masked and to provide all-sided help to the Afghan ruffians directly and indirectly."

HEWAD adds: "We have got authentic documents that the activities of the counter-revolutionaries were abetted by CIA, under the directives of former U.S. President Carter, and [word ind'stinct] has intervened nakedly in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Despite all these, the U.S. continued to deny these activities. But recently Reagan could not manage to keep quiet about such clear facts or deny these as a whole. He asserted and declared (?formally) the question of the aid with the enemies of the Afghan people and intervention in the internal affairs of DRA, which has strongly brought about the wrath of our people. This is why the DRA Government issued a declaration in which it is said: "This change in the U.S. policy towards DRA cannot be interpreted except as a violation of the basic norms of the international law and the UN Charter."

REBEL LEADER GIVES INTERVIEW, SEEKS MORE AID

LD161037 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 14-20 Mar 81 p 22

['Abd as-Salam Yusuf Masarwah interview with Afghan Islamic National Front Chairman Sayed Ahmad Gailani in Washington--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the purpose of your visit to Washington?

[Answer] The purpose is to contact members of Congress--the Senate and the House of Representatives--and some senior officials, in order to explain the position of the Afghan revolution in its struggle against the Soviet communist forces, to liberate our country, Afghanistan. We ask all free countries to support us and to help us with arms, ammunition, funds, food, clothing, medicines and everything.

[Question] What aid have you received from the Arab and Islamic countries since the Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan?

[Answer] The Islamic and Arab countries have helped us by sending some money. We would like them to help us with arms and ammunition and we ask this of them. We thank them for helping us in the political field and would like them to help us in the military field as well, because this war is not only intended to liberate Afghanistan but also to protect the Arab and Islamic countries from the danger of the "big bear," Russia.

[Question] What special arms have you requested from President Reagan's administration?

[Answer] We need all types of light weapons, particularly weapons against helicopters, tanks and armor. We also need sufficient ammunition.

[Question] Is there coordination among all of the Afghan rebels? It is said that there is no coordination between the revolution forces against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and that there are conflicting ideologies among the rebels.

[Answer] We do not believe in the existence of leftist trends. The Afghan people are a Muslim people and their war and struggle against communism and atheism are basically religious and nationalist. All of the mojahedin inside Afghanistan are united.

The differences are over the method of administering and ruling Afghanistan. Some want Afghanistan to be ruled by a party dictatorial regime, while others believe that it should be left for the Afghan people to choose in future, on a democratic basis.

[Question] Which Arab and Islamic countries give aid to the rebels and how do you obtain this aid?

[Answer] As I have already said, the Arab and Islamic countries have helped and are helping us financially, for the relief of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. We tell them that this aid is not sufficient and we need aid for the mojahedin inside the country, because the Afghan people inside Afghanistan are fighting against the enemy and they all need food, medicines, clothing, arms and ammunition.

[Question] What are the actual results of the Afghan rebels' activities in fighting the Russian occupation?

[Answer] As I have said before, we have liberated three-fourths of Afghanistan from the enemy with our own hands. Therefore we ask all of our brothers in the Arab and Islamic countries to help us, so that the enemy will not defeat us in future. That would be a defeat not only for the Afghan people but for the entire Islamic world.

[Question] What strategy are you pursuing in liberating Afghanistan from Russian occupation?

[Answer] We are fighting the enemy with guerrilla warfare. We want the Islamic and Arab countries, as well as the free countries, to provide us with arms and the things we need and to continue to bring political and economic pressure to bear on the unjust enemy. If they help us with what we need and if political and economic pressure on the enemy continues, we are sure that Afghanistan will be liberated.

[Question] It has been reported in the American press that the problem is how to send the arms to the Afghan rebels. Do they come through Pakistan, Egypt or elsewhere? What is your comment?

[Answer] We have not obtained arms through Pakistan. We obtained arms from the Afghan Army, which was vanquished by the Russian occupation and gave its arms to the rebels and joined the mojahedin. We obtained arms from the national Afghan Army, which refused to fight against the Muslim brothers and joined the Islamic ranks. As for Egypt, we have no route to it, as it is far from Afghanistan.

[Question] What is your opinion of the political resolutions adopted by the recent Islamic summit in At-Ta'if?

[Answer] The resolutions were great and we are very grateful to the Islamic and Arab countries, particularly the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and especially His Highness Crown Prince Amir Fahd and Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal. We do not and will not forget the Islamic countries' stand. There is no doubt that they have done their duty and whoever does that is great. We also thank all of the Arab and Islamic countries, with the exception of Syria and the PDRY.

[Question] Are there any political proposals for resolving the situation in Afghanistan?

[Answer] First, the aggressive Soviet forces should leave Afghanistan and the Afghan people should have the right to self-determination; second, Afghanistan's independence should be restored in full.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TURKISH MINISTER'S VISIT

BK111450 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Bangladesh and Turkey have urged upon Iran and Iraq, the two brotherly Muslim countries, to respond positively to the call given by the nine-member Islamic peace committee for an immediate end of their conflict. A joint communique issued at the end of the 4-day visit to Bangladesh by Turkish Foreign Minister Iltar Turkmen, at the invitation of Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq, said that a durable peace will be established in the region through a just and honorable settlement of the dispute between Iran and Iraq.

The two foreign ministers also reaffirmed their mutual desire to expand the areas of cooperation in all fields beneficial to both Bangladesh and Turkey. The two sides stressed the need for unity and solidarity among the Muslim countries and called for closer cooperation among the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in political, economic and cultural fields.

The two foreign ministers reiterated their demand for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan, the communique added.

The Turkish foreign minister left Dacca this morning for Kuala Lumpur. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Shumsul Haq, the foreign secretary. Senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Turkish diplomats in Bangladesh were also present.

During his stay, the Turkish foreign minister held official talks with his Bangladesh counterpart in an atmosphere marked by mutual trust, fraternal cordiality and friendly understanding. The two foreign ministers also signed a cultural agreement.

SANGBAD CRITICIZES ZIAUL HAQ'S 'MALADMINISTRATION'

BK151745 Dacca SANGBAD in Bengali 5 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Ziaul Haq's Throne Shakened"]

[Text] A very trivial incident that began student agitation in west Pakistan in 1968 gradually took on a political tint, and developed into an anti-Ayub people's movement in both wings of the Pakistan of that time. It later forced Ayub Khan to hand power over to Gen Yuhya Khan and to leave. Now, once again, Gen Ziaul Haq's more than 3 and 1/2 year-old military rule has been shakened by student agitation in Pakistan. A mere clash between students and a bus driver in Multan, in protest against a rise in bus fares, has slowly taken on the shape of an antigovernment movement.

Prior to the student agitation, nine political parties, including the late Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, demanded, on 6 February, Ziaul Haq's resignation and an election, in accordance with the 1974 Constitution. Just a week later, the first flame of the student agitation appeared in Multan and then spread slowly to different cities in Pakistan. Colleges and universities were closed. Frightened at the unity of the opposition parties, Gen Ziaul Haq followed in the footsteps of Ayub Khan and took shelter under oppressive measures. Whether it happens today or tomorrow, he will also share the fate of Ayub Khan.

Rejecting the opposition's demand for elections and an end to military rule, Gen Ziaul Haq said that no election could be held, given the current situation in the country--truly, a fitting verdict from a dictator. He did not stop by rejecting their demands but arrested hundreds of those parties' political leaders and workers. Like the previous military junta in Pakistan, Ziaul Haq also saw the hands of local and foreign enemies behind those movements.

Gen Ziaul Haq came to power in July 1977 by staging a coup under the pretext of saving democracy in Pakistan. He won the support of all anti-Bhutto political parties when he announced that he would hold elections within 3 months and go back to the barracks like a good boy.

But what a decree of fate! The same nine parties belonging to the former Pakistan National Alliance, which once extended full support to Ziaul Haq by asserting "first Bhutto's trial and then elections," today stood unitedly against the military rule and demanded the establishment of democracy and civilian government in Pakistan. The group now also includes Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

Students have set up roadblocks in Rawalpindi, Lahore and Multan and their agitation has spread to all cities in Pakistan. The flame of discontent, which has been burning slowly in the hearts of the common people in Pakistan for the past 4 years, took a devastating turn today, because of the unbearable pressure caused by the broken down economy of Ziaul Haq's maladministration. Even the most severe repressive measures have failed to crush their movement. Meanwhile, on the protest day sponsored by the nine parties, a Pakistani hijacked a PIA plane and took it, along with the passengers, to Kabul. On the other side, lawyers boycotted the court on 2 March in support of the demand for ending military rule.

It looks from the situation that the end of fascist Ziaul Haq's rule is not far off.

GUINEA PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

BK170822 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] President of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure arrived in New Delhi today to a ceremonial welcome. Accompanied by Madame Andree Toure and six Cabinet ministers, President Toure is on a 4-day visit to this country. He was received at the airport, among others, by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and some of her Cabinet colleagues.

Welcoming the visiting dignitary, President Sanjiva Reddy lauded the role played by Guinea in the Nonaligned Movement. Reddy said India watched with admiration the positive part played by Guinea in the Organization of African Unity, both at the continental and regional levels. Referring to bilateral relations, he said the relations between the two countries have always been close and friendly. He assured Toure that the Indian Government is ready to share its experience in economic and technological progress with Guinea. President Toure in his speech said he is sure that Africa can count on India for its support in the liberation struggles in the African Continent. He spoke warmly of India's pivotal role in the Nonaligned Movement and said he agrees with India that nonalignment does not mean only neutrality. He praised India's unity, despite diversity in cultural and other fields, and said the fact that India has a woman as the prime minister shows the measure of justness of the Indian society. He wanted India to help his country in its social and economic development and said the people of Guinea will find a pillar of strength in India.

RAO RETURNS FROM GENEVA, SPEAKS ON GULF WAR

BK170856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has said a four-member nonaligned ministerial group on ending the Iran-Iraq war is likely to visit Tehran and Baghdad in the 1st week of next month. Rao was talking to newsmen in New Delhi this morning on his return from Geneva, where he attended the group's meeting. Three other members of the group are the foreign ministers of Cuba and Zambia and a PLO representative. Rao also said that the three members are likely to meet in New Delhi before proceeding to the capitals of Iran and Iraq. He said the group is encouraged, as the two warring nations have agreed to receive them.

AFP: COMMUNIST PARTY MAY OUST FORMER CHAIRMAN

BK161600 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 16 Mar (AFP)--The pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI) today hinted it might expell its former chairman, Shripad Amrit Dange. Mr Dange, 83, has already been having sharp differences with the party leadership, mainly over its bitterly critical approach towards Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi.

He virtually raised the banner of revolt against the party leadership by deciding to attend the first congress of the newly formed All India Communist Party (AICP), now in session at Meerut, near here. The veteran communist leader had also spoken at the AICP meeting severely criticising the policies of his own party.

"By attending their (AICP's) Meerut conference and attacking the party (CPI), Comrade Dange has placed himself outside our party," CPI General Secretary C. Rajeshwar Rao said in a statement here.

Mr Rao said the powerful Central Executive Committee of his party would consider Mr Dange's action at a meeting here on March 28 next and "take appropriate steps."

The new communist party, led by Mr Dange's daughter Mrs Rosa Deshpande, has taken the line of close support to Mrs Gandhi as a policy.

[Delhi Domestic Service in English at 0240 GMT on 16 March carries the following report on the AICP congress: "The All India Communist Party, at its fourth congress in Meerut, has adopted the constitution and the party flag. The constitution says the structure of the party would be guided by principles of democratic centralism."]

PREPARATIONS FOR OCEAN MINERAL RECOVERY NOTED

BK150911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The Ocean Science and Technology Agency of India is getting ready for a massive venture to exploit the mineral-packed nodules from the seabed. It has ordered a bigger research ship from West Germany, a geotechnical ship from France and a third ship with Danish aid for nodule survey.

The presence of vast quantities of mineral nodules in the seabed came to light last January through a discovery by a research ship of the National Institute of Oceanography.

A million tons of these nodules will yield 15,000 tons of nickle, 12,000, tons of copper, 1,500 tons of cobalt and 60,000 tons of manganese, besides an unknown amount of gold. The total nodule reserves in the oceans are estimated at 200,000 million tons.

DAILY WARNS U.S. AGAINST AIDING AFGHAN REBELS

BK140913 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Mar 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Double Standards"]

[Text] As a news story elsewhere in this paper shows, the Americans are likely soon to arm, openly and substantially, the Afghan mujahidin fighting Soviet troops in Afghanistan. If (or is it when?) they do so, they will be signalling more clearly to the Russians than all the polemic the White House has so far unloosed that detente is being put in cold storage. The Soviets have caught the Americans off guard by responding to the latter's tough talk with an offer to discuss major issues at the highest level. The Americans have been trying to convince themselves and others that this is a clever ploy. If they do so convince themselves and press on with overtly aiding the Afghan rebels, then they will be pushing the Russians towards confrontation when the latter do not at all appear to want to start off on the wrong foot with the Reagan administration. As it is, the U.S. is assiduously building up the situation in El Salvador as a test case of its will to "contain" communism in its own backyard. It has adduced evidence of arms supplies to radical forces in El Salvador emanating from the Soviet Union and routed through Cuba. But if it uses such evidence to justify a policy whose outcome can only be the oppression of the Salvadoran people with U.S. support for the oppressors; if, furthermore, it denies Nicaragua aid on the ground that the Sandinistas there are also aiding and abetting the radicals in El Salvador; if it even goes so far as to blockade Cuba, then it will at one stroke give the Russians the very moral and political advantages not merely in Central America but throughout the Third World that it is seeking to deny them. Some containment!

The Americans argue that Central America is in their sphere of influence and that the Russians should stay out--and keep their proxies out as well. This is a curious stance. Afghanistan is self-evidently in the Soviet sphere of influence, a fact that does not appear to inhibit the Americans from planning to assist the Afghan rebels overtly. That is not, of course, to justify the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, which is unjustifiable. But it is to urge that if the Americans really want the Soviets to play ball on detente, they cannot apply double standards to the game. In any case, aiding the Afghan rebels would be disastrous. They are too divided and the Russians too firmly entrenched for any military solution to be even remotely feasible. Nor would they be so likely to harass the Russians as to compel the latter to strike a political deal. The arms would have to flow through Pakistan, which would mean giving it an enhanced role at a time when the Ziaul Haq regime is insecure and when it is not sure it wants to antagonise the Russians. If it decides to play along with the West in return for massive arms and money (there is some talk of this now), then the whole Indian subcontinent would be drawn into the vortex of superpower conflict.

PATRIOT REBUKES FRG'S CARSTENS FOR 'IMPERTINENCE'

BK170635 Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Impertinence"]

[Text] Dr Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, has just completed the first--and substantive--part of his visit to India. As the head of state of an important West European country with which India has friendly and expanding relations, he was entitled to receive a warm welcome and every consideration and courtesy which the laws of hospitality demand. Nor can there be any doubt that these have been forthcoming without any reserve. But in such matters there is also some obligation on the part of a visiting dignitary to avoid saying or doing anything that might give the impression of partisanship or interference even by implication in the affairs of the host country. Unfortunately, it cannot be said that Dr Carstens displayed full awareness of this imperative of mutuality and reciprocity of obligations.

He was, of course, perfectly within his rights in his public pronouncements as well as in his private talks with the Indian leaders, from the president of the republic and the prime minister downwards, to project the policies of the Bundesrepublik to advantage as, indeed, he tried, with some assistance from the West German foreignminister, Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is in the presidential party to lend it greater weight. However, in his banquet speech Dr Carstens is reported to have allowed himself a comment which has a ring of insinuation and almost verges on impertinence. While dilating on the role of the nonaligned community, he is quoted as having said: "Its influence will, in my opinion, become all the greater, the more it adheres to a policy of genuine non-alignment." The implication of the qualifying term "genuine" in the context can hardly have been lost on his audience. The remark which carries with it more than a nuance of partisan judgement is, to say the least, curious. It becomes curiouser still when it is noted that the passage in question does not occur in the advance copy of Dr Carstens' speech made available to the press. This rules out the possibility of any absentmindedness in the matter and the passage must be considered as the product of an impromptu inspiration either of the West German president on his own or in concert with Dr Genscher. The two men are known to be not on the same wavelength as Dr Helmut Schmidt and the party which is the senior partner in the ruling coalition of Bonn. But whether or not the purpose was to embarrass the West German chancellor, it was clearly meant to embarrass Mrs Indira Gandhi and her government. The sheer arrogance implicit in Dr Carstens' sermon on "genuine non-alignment", or what he interprets as such, is almost breathtaking. What, for instance, would be the West German reaction if any Indian head of state visiting Bonn at an official banquet were to tell his hosts that in his or her opinion the influence of the Bundesrepublik would become greater if it dissociated itself from NATO?

That would be truer, but such a thing could not happen. Whatever other defects Indian leaders may or may not have, they do not suffer from the herrenvolk complex to presume that they know better what is good for others.

Dr Carstens is the guest of the Indian nation and, therefore, much may be forgiven him. But it would be stretching hospitality and politeness beyond what is permissible not to remind him firmly that as a former member not only of the Nazi Party but of the Storm Troopers (though of its student wing, the Brown Shirts) and a protege of Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, he is hardly qualified to teach us the virtues of "genuine non-alignment", notwithstanding his belated conversion to the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore. Humility rather than insolent presumption on his part would have been more in place, considering everything.

BRIEFS

IMPORTED SHORTWAVE TRANSMITTERS--Two high-powered shortwave transmitters are to be imported from Switzerland, to improve broadcasting services. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Mar 81 BK]

NEW COAL RESERVES--New Delhi, 10 Mar (AFP)--Energy Minister A.B.A. Ghani Choudhury today told parliament that new coal reserves, detected earlier in the Kalol oil fields in Mehsana district of the Gujarat State, about 500 km north of Bombay, had now been estimated to be of the size of 63 billion tonnes. He said, answering a question, that extraction of these reserves, found at a depth of over 1,500 metres, by underground gassification method was being considered by the government. India produced 102 million tonnes of coal in the last financial year. The targeted production for the current year is set at 113.5 million tonnes. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1622 GMT 10 Mar 81 BK]

INFORMATION MINISTER ON PURPOSE OF RECENT HIJACKING

BK170740 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting Raja Zafarul Haq has said that the reason the Pakistan Airlines plane was taken to Kabul after the hijacking was to force Pakistan to abandon its principled stand on the Kabul administration. He said this while presiding over a meeting of representatives of ulema and the trading community in Rawalpindi yesterday.

The federal minister said that during the first 2 days of negotiations in Kabul, the Pakistani Government was directly apprised of this demand. But, when their attempts in this regard failed, the hijackers demanded the release of certain prisoners. He said that the list of prisoners was provided to the hijackers by several persons who were involved in the hijacking conspiracy. He said that the cases against the released prisoners will not be withdrawn and punishment of the culprits will not be suspended.

Stressing the need for unity, he asked the people to be aware of the conspiracy by certain unwanted elements. He said that the integrity and safety of the country can be protected only through complete national unity.

Speakers at the meeting demanded stern action against the persons involved in the conspiracy.

'TEMPORARY' MINISTERIAL ASSIGNMENTS ANNOUNCED

BK170755 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The president has temporarily assigned responsibility for the Ministry of Religious and Minority Affairs to Alhaj Mohammad Abbas Khan Abbasi, the minister without portfolio. The Railways Ministry has been entrusted temporarily to Lt Gen Saeed Qadir, the minister for production and the national logistic board. The Ministry of Commerce and Planning and Development has been given temporarily to Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the minister for finance, planning and economic affairs. These assignments have immediate effect.

RELEASE OF BHUTTO'S WIDOW SOUGHT BY LAWYERS

BK161545 Hong Kong AFP in English 1313 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Karachi, 16 Mar (AFP)--Lawyers of Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of executed former Pakistani Prime Minister Ali Bhutto, have petitioned Sind high court against her detention by the martial law regime of General Ziaul Haq.

The court today adjourned the case to March 24 after the advocate-general sought time to seek instructions from the government.

RADIO COMMENTS ON PLIGHT OF AFGHAN REFUGEES

BK131147 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 12 Mar 81

[M.A. Qadri commentary]

[Text] One of the most tragic consequences of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan about 15 months ago has been the outflow of a vast number of refugees from that country, who felt compelled to leave their hearths and homes because they would not compromise with an alien ideology.

Most of the over 2 million of these distressed men, women and children fled to Pakistan, which is not only a country in their neighborhood but is also inhabited by a people with whom they have ties of blood as well as a shared faith. And thus Pakistan came to be saddled with the additional reponsibility of looking after the welfare of these helpless people, regardless of the fact that doing so placed a crushing burden on its financial resources. The people and the government of Pakistan felt that it was their moral and religious duty to render all possible help and to help their brethern in the faith, no matter what the risk involved. And for nearly 15 months now, Pakistan has sheltered, fed and clothed the Afghan refugees at a tremendous cost to it financially and otherwise, and is determined to do whatever it can do toward alleviating their lot while on this soil.

It has to be admitted, though, that some help in cash as well as in kind for these refuees has come from other Muslim countries and others as well, but the (?magnitude) of the burden is too great for Pakistan to face alone. But even today, the bulk of the spending is being done by Pakistan itself. Apart from the outside financial help to the refugees, measures are also being taken to implement a program for providing better amenities of life to these uprooted Afghan people. For instance, in the Northwest Frontier Province, where the bulk of the refugees are concentrated, seven carpet centers have been opened in various places for them to earn their livelihood and [word indistinct] seven or more are to be set up shortly. Besides that, expansion of drinking water facilities has also been taken in hand and as many as 25 water supply schemes have been drawn up for various refugee tented villages. So far, 14 schemes have been completed, while the remaining schemes will be implemented by the end of the current financial year, that is, June. Similarly a comprehensive program is being prepared to meet the educational needs of the children of the Afghan refugees. Fifty schools have already been opened in refugee camps, while 200 more schools are proposed to be set up under this program.

While Pakistan is taking all possible measures to render all possible help to the distressed Afghan refugees while they are on its soil, it has been insisting at all forums--the United Nations, the rganization of the Islamic Conference and the Nonaligned Movement--that any political settlement of the Afghan imbroglio must provide for conditions which would be conducive to the return of the refugees to their homes in peace, honor and dignity. It is unthinkable that these people should be allowed to remain away from their ancestral homes for any great length of time, and Pakistan hopes that Soviet Russia would respond to the call of the international community to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan at as early a date as possible and thus pave the way for the return of the refugees. The duty of the world community, therefore, is to render all possible material help to the refugees, so that their sufferings could be alleviated. But more than this, they must try to work for a solution of the Afghan problem, which would enable the refugees to feel safe enough to return home and pursue their lives and ideas according to their own conscience and their own belief.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN--Pakistan and Sweden signed an agreement in Stockholm yesterday [12 March] on protection of investments made in both countries by companies or individuals. A Swedish Foreign Ministry spokesman said that under the agreement, compensation will be paid if the capital invested in either of the countries is confiscated or nationalized. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Mar 81 BK]

INDONESIAN TRADE DELEGATION--The four-member Indonesian trade delegation led by (Jakardo Aran), currently visiting Karachi, exchanged views with the Pakistan Trading Corporation chairman on matters relating to increasing bilateral trade. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 Mar 81 BK]

KHOMEYNI SEEKS END TO POLITICAL INFIGHTING

Statement on Leaders

LD162204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Mar 81

["Text" of "important statement" issued by Ayatollah Khomeyni 16 March]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The public is hereby informed that, in order to protect the country and the Islamic Republic at this delicate moment and to maintain the interest of Islam and Muslims, the following should be observed:

1. The yardstick in the conduct of institutions is the Constitution and no one, either military or civilian officials or ordinary people, should disregard it. Any violator will be brought before the public and questioned. Therefore, interference by any official in the affairs of other officials is against the law. Any violator will be exposed to the public.

2. The existing officials, the president, the government, the president of the Supreme Court, the public prosecutor general, the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Council of Guardians are law abiding and no one has the right to insult or weaken any of them in interviews, speeches or in the media. Any violator will be brought before the public and questioned.

3. Since I have appointed Mr President as commander in chief of the armed forces, he should be recognized in this capacity and commanders of the armed forces must obey him, in accord with regulations.

4. The Defense Council will function as stated in the Constitution and my representatives are [Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali] Khamene'i and [Mostafa] Chamran.

5. Defense issues will be discussed in the council and, following their approval, the decision to implement them is the task of the commander in chief of the armed forces; the armed forces must obey his orders.

6. A committee will be formed to investigate complaints about war issues and other topics of dispute between officials of the Islamic Republic, to include one representative from the president, one from the other side [as heard] and one of my own, in order to try to solve complaints. The majority vote by this committee will prevail. If any official is guilty of violation he must be exposed and questioned.

7. Since deviant groups opposing the Islamic Republic take advantage of speeches made by the president, the prime minister, the president of the Supreme Court and the president of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and cause corruption, no speeches should be delivered until the conclusion of the imposed war. Constructive, healthy and guiding interviews are permissible.

8. Since newspapers and radio and television are considered important elements for guidance against disunity and bitterness, the three-man committee will closely scrutinize them. If two members of the committee view them as harmful, they should inform the public and the public prosecutor general's office, so that the latter can take lawful steps.

9. I strictly request officials to solve the country's problems with mutual cooperation, cooperating with each other in a brotherly manner.

10. Friday imams, success be upon them, and other speakers as well should try to promote calm in the country and to avoid asserting anything in their sermons and speeches that could cause disunity and lead to public concern and should encourage the people to support the nation and all of the Islamic Republic's organizations, revolutionary institutions and armed and people's forces.

Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 16 March

Bani-Sadr Praises Statement

LD171134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Following the release of last night's important statement by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr sent the following letter to the imam of the nation today:

In His exalted name. His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In these critical days, the statement you issued will have a decisive effect in reassuring the people and strengthening their morale, in furthering order and discipline in the armed forces and in causing despair among the foreign enemies that seek to weaken the foundations of the Islamic Republic. The foreign enemies are trying to achieve their goals by disgracing and belittling the Islamic Republic and by bringing about the disintegration of the domestic front.

Saddam Husayn and America, the superpower supporting him, have pinned all of their hopes on the disintegration of our country's domestic affairs. In his recent statement he [presumably Saddam Husayn] put his main faith in the false belief in the disintegration [tazalzol] of the regime of the Islamic Republic. It has now been made clear to all domestic and foreign enemies of this republic that as a result of the awareness of the leadership and because of the vigilance, supervision, presence and participation of the people--which has always been encouraged by the leader--it is an undeniable fact that it is futile to try to stab the Islamic Republic in the back.

God willing, the foundations of this republic will be daily strengthened through the decisive observance of laws. After further studies, I shall present a representative to you for the three-man council in the next day or two.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, 17 March 1981

Leaders Interviewed After Meeting

LD161138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis; Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister; Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, the state public prosecutor; Dr Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran and the imam's representative at the Supreme Defense Council; and engineer Mehdi Bazargan, a Majlis deputy, were received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this extraordinary meeting, also attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, various state issues were discussed.

After the meeting, our correspondent interviewed President Bani-Sadr, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, and Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court, about the outcome of the meeting. We draw your attention to these interviews:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Dr Beheshti, what did you discuss today during your meeting with the imam?

[Beheshti] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The imam had called on the state officials to meet him and discuss the present situation, so that the officials could, if possible, reach a common result. This was to enable us to attend to the sensitive and complex problems more vigorously and through joint cooperation. All of us wrote down our views in a concise manner and decided to submit these to the imam, so that he could eventually announce the final result. It is quite possible that the imam might call on us to meet him once again, in order to reach a final solution.

[Correspondent] Did everyone write down his own views?

[Beheshti] Yes. We discussed the matter in the imam's presence. It was then decided that each should write down his own final conclusion.

[Correspondent] Mr Rafsanjani, what did you discuss in today's meeting with the imam and what was the outcome?

[Rafsanjani] The imam summoned us; we met him. We raised the contentious points. We first discussed our views and a useful solution among us; we then wrote down our views and handed them to the imam for study. Once he studies them, he will either summon us again for further discussion or he will announce his decision.

[Question] As for the issues raised here, could you please comment on them?

[Rafsanjani] At present I have no further comment.

[Correspondent] Mr Bani-Sadr, what was today's meeting about and what issues were discussed?

[Bani-Sadr] As for the result, you ought to ask the imam about it. We presented our views. Then all of us wrote down our views and gave them to Mr Hajj Ahmad to deliver to the imam.

[Correspondent] Didn't you voice your views to the imam himself?

[Bani-Sadr] Yes, but in a summarized form. It was decided that we should discuss the matter among ourselves. If we reached a common view, then we were to inform the imam; otherwise, failing that, it was decided that each ought to write down his views and hand them to the imam.

[Correspondent] Did the imam comment on the [planned television and radio] debate?

[Bani-Sadr] Nothing was said to him about this issue.

[Correspondent] You mean to say that the whole thing revolved around the [5 March] incidents at the university?

[Bani-Sadr] No. A wide range of issues was discussed.

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

Debate Canceled

LD171122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] The public relations office of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following announcement:

Following the guidelines provided by the imam of the nation on maintaining calm in order to safeguard unity, this organization announces that the face-to-face radio and television debate on the 5 March events is canceled.

Ardabili Statement

LD161126 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1630 GMT on 15 March carries a 35-minute recording of the statement made on 15 March by state Public Prosecutor Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili on the results of the investigations into the 5 March incident at Tehran University. The statement begins as follows:

"In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This is the situation to date concerning the investigation by the judiciary: According to the latest figures handed to me, 1,519 people have referred [morajevah] to the Ministry of Justice, of whom 910 have been questioned."

Ardabili makes no reference to any charges being preferred, as reported earlier, nor is he heard to call on President Bani-Sadr to cancel all political meetings.

He goes on to talk about the progress of the investigation and the support and assistance of the government, the Majlis and the Friday imams, but complains about being misquoted in the press.

Ardabili also points out the need to discuss the context of the 5 March events. Noting that it has been suggested that one group of club wielders has been responsible for disturbances at various meetings, he offers the opinion that several different groups are probably responsible. He concludes by calling for all of these groups to be identified and prosecuted, as every time there is a meeting those opposed to it form a group of club wielders to attack it.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES MEMBERS OF WOMEN"S ORGANIZATION

LD162144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni at 16 March meeting with Qom women's organization at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran in Tehran--recorded, duration 16 minutes]

[Excerpt] You and the entire nation ought to bear in mind that the current discussions and mistakes made sometimes by government figures [dolatmardan] are not so great as to damage our Islamic Republic. [cries of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"] And I pray to Almighty God that these differences will be eliminated both at the level of high-ranking officials and among the masses as soon as possible. [cries of "Amen"] Everyone should pursue the course of guiding this country in the right direction, contribute to its developments and expand Islamic concepts and morality at all levels and among all of the masses.

My advice for all of the nation's masses is that you should not follow such trends. Differences at the top level will be removed, God willing, and you should avoid fanning these disputes. Otherwise, officials at the top will be unable to solve their differences. But if the masses remain united and pay no attention to issues prevailing at the top and remember that only unity of word can lead this society to prosperity, while disunity of word, God forbid, might cause God to withdraw the favors so far accorded and could lead your country to become what it was for so many years. [sentence as heard]

If there are differences between various groups, these differences could result, God forbid, in our defeat in the war or perhaps, God forbid, prolong the settlement of this problem. Then those who fan the disputes and create disorder in the streets will be held responsible. The Muslims, the faithful devotees of Almighty God should block these groups, who are the remnants of the previous regime, elements of corruption and who have infiltrated the people. If you listen to them, they will drag you either to the West or the East. Beware and try to remove the differences yourselves. If there is any dispute, try to talk to them and advise them to end their differences.

I pray to Almighty God for the prosperity of the Muslim nations, you ladies and all Muslim ladies and all masses of the nation.

I pray to Almighty God for the victory of the Islamic nation and the armed forces of Islam over the forces of blasphemy.

ETTELA'AT INTERVIEWS BEHESHTI ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD171057 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 9 Mar 81 p 7, 9

[ETTELA'AT interview with Supreme Court President Dr Beheshti: "What Are the Criteria of the President of the Republic, the Government and the Majlis in Choosing Ministers?"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] We held a discussion with the president of the Supreme Court, Dr Beheshti, on various state issues, and this provided us with a good opportunity to hear his replies to our questions on such topics as the revolutionary court, problems of property ownership, the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign policy, the war and negotiations on it, the president, the government, the Majlis and the choice of ministers. Our questions and Dr Beheshti's replies were as follows:

The Filling of Vacant Cabinet Posts

[Question] What is your opinion of the unfilled Cabinet posts, of the view that the draft bill presented to the Majlis is fraught with danger and of the Majlis deputies' reaction to it?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Constitution stresses the need for greater care in the way ministers are appointed and emphasizes that the government should be supported by both the president of the republic, elected by the nation, and the Majlis, elected by the nation.

Naturally, this is a progressive and beneficial view. The issue subsequently arose as to what would happen if the president of the republic did not hold the same view as the Majlis. We were hopeful that, given the effective role of Islamic ethics, such divergences would be resolved and that a unified, carefully considered view would prevail, so we said: "God willing, there will be no such divergence of views in our society. Let us not even discuss it." Unfortunately, the first time this situation arose, we saw that we were too naive and overoptimistic, for ever since the government was formed the views of the Majlis deputies have diverged from those of the president of the republic over the issue of the office of prime minister and the person best fitted to serve in this post. The president stresses certain criteria and standards while the Majlis stresses others. The president has emphasized that the person assuming office as prime minister should be very dynamic, an economist and a sociologist, and should be able to fit in with and unify the existing administrative departments and run the country.

The Majlis wanted a prime minister who would first and foremost demonstrate his Islamic beliefs, his practical commitment to Islam, his piety, truthfulness, honesty, moral rectitude and uprightness of character, his revolutionary nature and awareness of the sufferings of the deprived people and the suffering of the revolution and revolutionaries--that is, he should put his past record on display and this record should show that he possesses these characteristics and attributes.

He should, of course, be a capable administrator and a skilled expert and be aware of social problems.

There was the problem of the choice of ministers: Here, three parties were involved--the prime minister, the Majlis speaker and the Majlis. (In the case of the appointment of the prime minister, two authorities--the president and Majlis--had been involved). Now three authorities are again involved--the prime minister, the president and the Majlis.

There is an impasse and, in my view, experience shows that when the appendix to the Constitution is drawn up, attention should be paid to this difficulty and the Constitution should be amended in this regard, so that our society does not have to contend with this problem. However, an appendix to the Constitution cannot be written every day; we should implement the Constitution for several years, note its defects, and then take measures once and for all.

I think that the way to proceed is this: Since both the Majlis and the president of the republic are elected by the people, if there is a minor dispute concerning the prime minister, both should give way; but in the case of disputes over fundamental matters, it is preferable that the president defer to the Majlis, since he is just one man.

Freedom for Parties and Organizations

[Question] As regards the bill presented to the Majlis on freedom for parties and organizations, what do you think is the main reason for the multiplicity of organizations within our community?

[Answer] We explained this clearly and in some detail in the Islamic Republican Party manifesto, which was subsequently published in the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI.

We said at the time that these organizations were limited in scope compared to Islam, which encourages discipline. You must discipline yourselves. If several persons wishing to work together are acquainted with each other, they work together in a more cordial manner. This cannot be disputed. Well, then there is the question: What if these individuals have said: "The fifty of us know each other and have formed a party. We alone must run the country; we alone are fine men; we alone are men of faith; we are the only ones who can do the job; others are neither believers, nor able to do the job, nor honest." Such a political party is anti-Islamic and satanical.

But if they say: "We are a group holding certain beliefs and we are ready and willing to do the job. If there is another group with a similar claim, we regard them as brothers and are ready to work with them, and when there is any work anywhere we shall seek out and recruit the best individuals, those soundest in faith, piety and expertise, whether they are from our group, another group or belong to no group." This will be the party of God and will constitute a sort of organization of religious believers, who seek to follow the path of God. The important thing is that a party should not seek a monopoly.

I do not think that a multiparty society of this kind is a problem, since a capable, united front will emerge from the parties as a whole.

Team Sent to Investigate War

[Question] What is your view of the recent visit of the delegation investigating Iraqi crimes?

[Answer] Whatever the intentions of the delegation were when they came to Iran, during discussions they had while they were here they received a decisive answer from us: that as long as a single Iraqi soldier remains on our territory, there can be no investigation.

[Question] If there are to be negotiations, what in your view are the conditions that should be observed?

[Answer] I think that we should substitute the word "investigation" for negotiation. I say that the aggressor should leave Iranian territory and that there should then be an investigation into the war and its effects; I am saying nothing about this now. First they must go.

Foreign Policy

[Question] As regards foreign policy, why is it that there has been no active contact to date with the populist and independent freedom movements?

[Answer] This is because of our overwhelming preoccupation with internal problems. People everywhere are eagerly anxious to work and have heavy responsibilities, but there are not yet sufficient facilities to get these people organized. Thus, the more we expand and progress and the sounder we become organizationally, the more attention we will be able to pay to such matters. Our press facilities have been inadequate, but our faith and belief have been decisive when it comes to the need to support these movements. In the positions adopted by the Islamic Republican Party we have stated our views clearly, and these are reflected in yesterday's newspaper.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS UNDER RAJA'I 16 MAR

LD162232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Ministers of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran held a session this evening chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

At the end of the meeting, government spokesman Mr Behzad Nabavi, speaking with a Central News Bureau correspondent, said that during the session, held from 1730 to 2100, a report on the unscheduled meeting with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was discussed. Important events in the country and the situation at the fronts were also discussed and reviewed.

During the same meeting the minister of interior submitted a bill for midterm elections to the Majlis. The bill was discussed by the ministers, finally ratified and will be presented to the Majlis.

AIR FORCE OFFICER HIJACKS PLANE, DEFECTS TO TURKEY

For Ankara radio and ANATOLIA and other reportage on the defection to Turkey of an Iranian Air Force officer, see the Turkey section of the 17 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ISLAMIC SYMPOSIUM CONCLUDES, ISSUES STATEMENT

GF131644 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The joint symposium of Islamic foundations and political and ideological departments concluded its meetings in Tehran today.

It issued a statement, which said in part: The Islamic foundations, consisting of Islamic committees, political and ideological departments, the reconstruction crusade and air defense groups, met during this symposium at the instruction of the leader of the nation, in order to realize Koranic and Islamic goals and to make use of the guidance of the clergy following the imam's line, which outlines our way to achieve the unity frequently called for by the imam of the nation.

The statement emphasized the need to support the imam's leadership, which is one of the major accomplishments of the Islamic Republic. Referring to the fact that our Islamic revolution has sprung out of mosques and religious seminaries, it expressed support for the struggling clergy following the imam's line.

The statement condemned all that weakens the revolutionary foundations. It called for a seminar that would work to achieve unity among revolutionary foundations of all air force and army units in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The symposium meetings lasted for 2 days.

AFP: SURVEILLANCE COUNCIL MEMBER HADAVI RESIGNS

NC152014 Paris AFP in English 1956 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 15 Mar (AFP)--One of the 12 members of the constitutional surveillance council, Mehdi Hadavi, resigned yesterday, maintaining that it has been impossible to prevent unconstitutional legislation, the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC said today.

The surveillance council has the goal of seeing that legislation adheres to Islamic law. The body has six clergymen, appointed by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and six judges, named by the Supreme Court.

MIZAN PUBLISHER SUMMONED TO ARDABILI'S OFFICE

LD161420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the public relations office of the public prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that, following the statement issued by the country's prosecutor general warning the press, today, 16 March, the publisher of MIZAN was summoned to the special investigation unit of the public prosecutor's office to explain a statement by the association of guildsmen, businessmen and shopkeepers of Tehran, printed on the first page of the 152d edition of MIZAN dated 16 March, which had been approved by the bazaar tradesmen.

TEHRAN BAZAAR GROUP DENIES CLOSURE OF SHOPS

LD161314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The spokesman of the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mining of Iran contacted the Central News Bureau this morning and denied reports about the closure of the Tehran bazaar. The closure had been announced by an unknown group called the merchants', shopkeepers' and craftsmen's guild.

The Chamber of Commerce spokesman stated that the bazaar will not be closed tomorrow, 17 March, as far as the official guild of merchants and managing directors of industries--members of the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mining of Iran--are concerned.

In addition, in a statement released by the presidential office, the president stressed the need to continue and increase productivity.

The president expects, at a time when political and economic problems have cast shadows over the lives of our compatriots, particularly the deprived classes, that the bazaar merchants and shopkeepers, acting in a spirit of Islamic cooperation, will make every effort to decrease the problems of the deprived, supplying the commodities they need.

The guilds affairs committee of Tehran, in a contact with the Central News Bureau, referred to the repeated complaints of the noble shopkeepers of Tehran in connection with the statement signed by the merchants', shopkeepers' and craftsmen's guild and published in MIZAN newspaper and announced that this statement is a forged document. The guilds affairs committee has stated that the noble tradesmen of the bazaar should not pay any attention to this document and should go on with business as usual tomorrow.

FINANCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON LIBYA VISIT

GF161344 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Brother Nurbakhsh, assistant in the Ministry of Economy and Finance, commenting on the results of his recent visit to Libya, said that he visited industrial installations and economic establishments and held economic talks with Libyan officials. He added that during their visit to the Iranian exhibition, Libyan citizens were showed films on the life of Imam Khomeyni and on the war Saddam imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Brother Nurbakhsh described his talks with Libyan officials as useful. He said: In Libya there is a market that encourages the import of Iranian commodities and goods, including machines, tools and household goods. In addition, our country can establish close relations with Libya.

On prospects of informing Iranian officials in the near future of the results of encouraging trade with Libya, brother Nurbakhsh said: It is hoped that this visit is a prelude to an economic agreement between the two countries.

With regard to the Iraqi war imposed on Iran, brother Nurbakhsh said: The Libyan people do not believe that a country in which an Islamic revolution has taken place could be subjected to an attack by another country that claims to be Islamic.

ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE MEETS 15 MAR

GF151729 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The economic mobilization committee held a meeting at the government house this morning under the chairmanship of Minister of State and government spokesman Behzad Nabavi, with the attendance of the ministers of commerce and trade.

Economic issues were discussed during the meeting, which lasted for 3 and 1/2 hours.

BANK IN KUWAIT TO BUY HARD CURRENCY FROM IRANIANS

GF121329 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The export branch of Bank Saderat-e Iran in Kuwait has declared its readiness to purchase hard currency from Iranian workers living in Kuwait.

A statement issued by the Central Bank of Iran today says this step is in harmony with the emphasis that the nation's leader, Imam Khomeyni, has placed on the need to assist toiling Iranian workers in Persian Gulf states and the Emirates. The statement says that the purchase of hard currency will begin on Saturday, 14 March 1981.

CENTRAL BANK PAYS INTEREST ON JAPANESE LOANS

OW131013 Hong Kong AFP in English 0322 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Mar (AFP)--The bank Markezi Iran, Iran's Central Bank, has paid outstanding interest totaling 100 million U.S. dollars to Japanese banks involved in syndicate loans, putting an end to the problem of loans to that country, informed banking sources here said today.

By the end of last January, when the United States unfroze Iranian assets in that country, the Iranian bank repaid syndicate loans it had taken out from a consortium led by American banks, including the Chase Manhattan Bank, the sources said.

Regarding Japanese banks participating in the consortium, the Iranian Central Bank repaid a total of 400 million yen (some 1.93 million dollars). But it did not pay interest on loans due after January. Nor did it make up for interest payment which had been halted temporarily in 1979.

Under these circumstances, the Japanese banks conducted negotiations with the Iranians and earlier this week the Iranian bank paid the outstanding interest in lump sum, the sources said.

RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVES ARRIVE IN TEHRAN

GF121202 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Representatives of the International Red Cross arrived in Tehran this morning at the invitation of the Islamic Republic of Iran to study and discuss the inhuman activities of the aggressive Iraqi regime, its persistent violation of international norms and rules and its shelling of residential areas, medical and educational centers. They are expected to inspect the residential districts, schools and hospitals that were subjected to the shelling of the Iraqi agent regime and to report to the International Red Cross on their findings.

Visit to Khuzestan

GF151222 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The Red Cross delegation, currently visiting Khuzestan to see the residential areas that were subjected to shelling by the aggressor Iraqi forces, this morning inspected the results of the inhuman activities and crimes committed by the enemy aggressor forces in Ahvaz. A delegation member expressed astonishment as he saw the extent of damage inflicted on the residential areas and exclaimed: There are no military installations in this region; why do they shell it with missiles?

The Red Cross delegation inspected one of the hospitals in Ahvaz today and met with refugees of the war that has been imposed on Iran by Iraq. Yesterday the delegation inspected the results of the barbaric crimes committed by the Iraqi aggressors in Dezful.

IRANIAN DOCTORS IN FRG RETURN TO TREAT WOUNDED

GF160812 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The public relations office of the martyrs foundation has announced that the first group of Iranian medical specialists living in the FRG arrived in Tehran yesterday to treat Iranians who have been wounded in the aggressive war the Iraqi regime has imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran. This group has returned home in response to an invitation from the martyrs foundation, asking committed Iranian doctors to demonstrate their willingness to participate.

The head of the group said a foundation called the Iranian Doctors Foundation for Salvation was formed recently in the FRG. The foundation intends to cooperate with revolutionary organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The head of the group added that his foundation will begin dispatching medical groups that include specialists who have volunteered to treat their brothers wounded in the war.

The martyrs foundation has said it appreciates and is proud of this great responsible action by Iranian doctors living in the FRG. The foundation has also expressed hope that Iranian doctors living in other countries will follow the example of their brothers in the FRG and will return to their Islamic home to help the children of the revolutionary, struggling Iranian people.

IRAQI DEFECTOR DISCUSSES INTERNAL UNREST IN IRAQ

GF151912 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian 1440 GMT 15 Mar 81

[text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, an Iraqi soldier, who escaped from Saddam's mercenary army and surrendered to the Islamic fighters, in an interview with brother revolution guards, said: The internal situation in Iraq is chaotic and there are grave shortages, especially in foodstuffs. There are occasions when a container of kerosene sells for 4,000 rials. He added: The Muslim fighters, using cover of darkness, have [word indistinct] attacks against Saddam's forces and his security service. The cities of Baghdad, Kazemeyn, Basra, An-Najaf and Karbala' [words indistinct] assassinating them. The Iraqi soldier added: The reactionary governments of the area, especially Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, are giving the largest amount of aid to Iraq.

On the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the Iraqi refugee soldier said: During attacks against Iran, Saddam in his [words indistinct] in Iraq orders the Kurdish soldiers to be disarmed and transferred behind the fronts. [as heard] In one such incident around 20 soldiers, who were not prepared to fight against Iran, were executed in front of us by a firing squad.

The Iraqi soldier said: In our country people are saying that Saddam, having attacked Iran, is like a person who upon diving into the water realizes he cannot swim. His drowning is certain. No struggle will take place over his rescue. He added: Saddam has [words indistinct] to service but morale is very low and they cannot [words indistinct]. He told the brother guards: Do not accept any negotiations; Saddam is decayed from within and will be defeated by the least amount of pressure.

TEHRAN PAPERS REPORT DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAQ

GF151938 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and MIZAN papers reported that when the Iraqi troops were stationed in the Iraqi city of Panjwin to counter the victories of the Islamic revolution, citizens demonstrated against these troops and demanded that they leave the city. Saddam's mercenaries opened fire on the demonstrators and this resulted in the martyring of some mujahidin and the wounding of others.

The two papers reported that other Iraqi cities witnessed Iraqi mujahidin attacks against the positions and troops of Saddam's regime. The mujahidin attacked Saddam's mercenaries in the city of As-Sulaymaniyah, captured eight of them and transferred them to an unspecified location after executing two of them. The Muslim mujahidin attacked the Governorate of As-Sulaymaniyah and killed two officials. Meanwhile, the mujahidin attacked the premises of the Iraqi Ba'th Party in the city of Sayyed Sadeq, killing one of the Ba'thist agents and wounding others.

400 IRAQI SOLDIERS DESERT NEAR AS-SULAYMANIYAH

GF171035 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] As opposition in Iraq intensifies and as dissatisfaction and desperation culminate inside Iraqi Army units, Libyan radio reports that more than 400 Iraqi Army personnel of various ranks have deserted their camps and have sought refuge at the revolutionaries' bases near As-Sulaymaniyah. According to reports from Beirut, the Iraqi military command--apprehensive about army rebellion and desertion--has instructed army commanders to place Kurdish officers and soldiers far from the fighting in Iraq's Kurdistan.

In another development, the Ash-Shaghghilah news agency [as heard] has reported that the Kurds and Arab revolutionaries have escalated their attacks against the positions of the Saddamist forces in As-Sulaymaniyah and Dahuk. The report noted the sacrifices of the Arabs and Kurds outside As-Sulaymaniyah and said that those revolutionaries attacked a Saddamist army base in Basra last week, killing some of its personnel. The agency's report added that the Iraqi Army command has issued communiques warning officers, NCO's, soldiers, intelligence personnel and security forces against walking in markets and public places.

RADIO IRAN ON KHOMEYNI HEALTH, REGIME'S LEGITIMACY

GF161628 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] reports concerning Khomeyni's fatal illnesses and repeated rumors concerning his death, his escape or asylum in other countries are rampant. The leader of the seditious Islamic (?Republic) has been forced to use various excuses daily to bring important groups such as the Islamic Society of Abarqu Beetroot Sellers or the imam's coppersmiths in (Zabulqa) to Jamaran and personally deliver speeches to them to prove that he is still alive. He does this so that his followers will not immediately dismember each other and so that people will not topple this great wall of fear and behead his followers and all mullahs in the cities and villages.

The number of these speeches has reached such a level and his [words indistinct] has reached such a level that sometimes he himself does not realize what he is talking about or how he reveals his own secrets and those of his bloody and terrorizing rule. Some time ago we heard him say: Do not do anything that will create a feeling of responsibility. If I feel responsible I shall ask for the return of anything I have given to anyone. He thus [words indistinct] confessed that all the long stories about the election of the president--with 11 million votes--the election of the members of the Islamic Assembly by the people, a vote of confidence by the representatives of the people for the prime minister and his cabinet, and all of the other procedures to establish the bloody reign of people [as heard] have in reality been nothing but a game to fool (?everyone). Posts in the seditious Islamic Republic have been distributed by him among his supporters and relatives. Any time he chooses or gets angry, he will take them back.

During a meeting with the Islamic conference mediation team, this clerical ruler [velayat-e faqih], again at the height of his speech-making passion, wanted to [words indistinct] and suggested a referendum in Iran under international supervision, in order to establish the legality of his government. Under conditions of absolute dictatorship, of course, when clergy-style crushing (?is taking place), such a daring suggestion cannot cause the ruling group much trepidation.

If a true referendum on acceptance or rejection of Khomeyni's regime in Iran took place today, there is no doubt that even though a certain degree of disagreement (?about a new regime) exists, the Iranian nation would vote to banish the criminal Covernment of the Islamic Republic.

The size of Imam Khomeyni's vote in such a referendum would be no more than several thousand yes votes--by the guards, the mullahs and the communists who have no country. If such a referendum were to take place under international supervision and if the committees and the decadent and deadly mullahs were to stop threatening people; if the occupied radio and television were to remain silent and not threaten people, think of how the many million jobless, the 1.5 million war refugees, the millions of mourning Turks, Baluchis and Turkmens, the hundreds of thousands of religious minorities; the thousands of educated people, and the mass of nationalists who have been carrying the flag of struggle against Khomeyni and his illegal regime would vote!

RADIO IRAN DISCUSSES TUDEH PARTY OBJECTIVES

NC141804 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last week, officials of the Islamic Republic did not allow leaders of the Tudeh Party to attend the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow. Opposition by both flanks of the clerical regime--by Bani-Sadr and Hashemi-Rafsanjani--against the Tudeh Party started some time ago and has not yet ended. But in spite of all this, the Tudeh continues to go along with the imam's line and, by confirming all of the crimes of the clerical republic, continues its race with the Islamic Republican Party.

The Tudeh, other communist groups and pseudocommunists affiliated with aliens always pursued and continue to pursue three basic objectives in their cooperation with Khomeyni's regime and in their participation in all of the regime's crimes.

The first objective is to use the mullahs' hands to destroy all national forces and patriotic organizations, as well as people who might have been an obstacle to Iran's fall into the lap of Red imperialism. In so doing, the Tudeh will have no force to resist it when its turn for direct action comes.

The second objective is to present the true and genuine clergy of Islam as criminals in the eyes of the people, by encouraging the mullahs to commit (?bloody) crimes against Iranian humanity and nationalism. In doing so, they will thus remove religion, which was an obstacle to the expansion of communism.

Finally, by directing the ignorant mullahs to weaken the country's economy, they would create such a critical condition that they would present the establishment of communism as the only way to salvation; when the communists start the massacre of the mullahs the people would be grateful to them.

These foreign elements have, up to now, implemented two phases of their filthy crimes by using the ignorance of the mullahs and by infiltrating into the mullahs' ranks. We have not forgotten that exactly 2 years ago on this day--13 March 1979--the mullahs placed the first civilians in front of the firing squad, after executing the commanders of the armed forces. Among these people were outstanding anticommunist intellectuals.

March 13 is considered to be the beginning of political executions. Since that day, under pressure from the Tudeh Party, a large number of intellectuals, authors, poets and professors have been executed solely because they sought freedom and were patriots. These people were not only [words indistinct] but whose words, writings and existence were considered to be a great obstacle to the fall of Iran into the lap of international communism. The communists thus instigated the mullahs to destroy these national assets.

Simultaneous with these crimes, the destruction of national organizations and, above all, of the armed forces was seriously pursued and the program to achieve Iran's economic bankruptcy was put into action.

Now, only a gesture by world communist imperialism is necessary for the last scene of the play to be acted out and for Iran's independence to be lost forever. But the black and Red enemies of Iran should remember that the Iranian nation will prove all of their calculations wrong. Iran is a nation with [heroes] such as Babak, Mazyar and Ya'qub, from the blood of whom hundreds and thousands of Babaks, Mazyars and Ya'qubs will rise. As has been proven in history, it will again be shown that with the efforts of its true children our homeland, Iran, will never die.

CLANDESTINE RADIO RIDICULES PARS BATTLE REPORTS

GF161145 (Clandestine) Ahvaz Voice of Al-Qadisiyah in Arabic 0520 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] PARS reported that Iraqi planes raided Kermanshah on 6 February 1981. On the evening of the same day, the venerable news agency thought it could deny its first report by saying the following: Iraqi MiG's have tried to raid the capital of Kermanshah Province, but ground defenses prevented them from reaching their goals. The Persian news agency added that the smoke coming from a furnace caused some confusion and made some persons think that Iraqi planes had actually raided the town.

By God, we do not know whether these people deserve to be laughed at and made fun of or deserve our regrets and sorrow. We sincerely ask: If fear has made you unable to distinguish between air raids and furnace smoke, why are you so proud and arrogant? Why are you rejecting the opportunity to walk along the good, shining route proposed by Iraqi both before and after the war, even though Iraq proposes from a powerful and victorious position? Why are you rejecting the mediations of international organizations and those who have been trying to spare you humiliation and rescue you from your bitter position and drastic defeat?

The valiant heroes of Iraq will block your path with fire. We will terrify you during the day and will turn your nights into nightmares, as long as you persist in refusing to recognize our legitimate rights, to commit yourselves to the call of truth and justice and to accept peace.

WAR REFUGEES REPORTEDLY PREVENTED ENTRY TO QOM

NC131600 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Officials of the clerical regime have strictly forbidden refugees from war-stricken areas to enter the city of Qom. Reports from Qom state that revolution guards there have strict orders not to allow the refugees to enter.

Radio Iran recalls that the number of refugees from the imposed war has passed the 2-million mark and that none of the officials pay attention to their condition. The truth is that the insignificant amount of aid that humanitarian compatriots deposit in the refugee fund is transferred by officials to the personal accounts of the clergy and their associates.

On the basis of various reports, it is interesting to note that the revolution guards are not charged with defending Iranian cities and these cities are falling, one after the other, into Iraq's hands. Instead of defending the war-afflicted people, the officials of this corrupt regime are using revolution guards to prevent the people from leaving the war-stricken towns; they have ordered the people to stay in their towns and be killed.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT JAYEWARDENE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

BK151213 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] President Jayewardene has pledged that no citizen will be allowed to perish in hunger as long as the United National Party government is in power. He said that despite the prevailing global economic crisis, such a tragic situation could only be averted through the path followed by the present government.

Addressing a public rally at Anamaduwa in the Puttalam district yesterday, Jayewardene said that the present world political and economic problems were not a phenomenon confined to Sri Lanka alone; they had affected even the so-called capitalist and socialist countries. The Soviet Union, despite continued communist rule for the past 60 years, is still facing a serious economic situation.

The president added that the major topics discussed at the recently concluded Communist Party congress in the Soviet Union included the worsening economic situation, a drop in agricultural output, a group of workers without ideas and widespread malpractices in Soviet society. On the other hand, in America the budget has been slashed by half. The situation is no better in China.

Jayewardene pointed out that in neighboring India, demonstrations had become almost a daily occurrence. Despite all this worldwide phenomenon, the president said democracy and an atmosphere of peace have been preserved in Sri Lanka.

On economic problems faced by the country, he said that about 45 to 50 percent of the national budget is spent on the import of oil. This, he said, has led the government to [word indistinct] its expenditure, in an effort to reduce the budget deficit. The opposition, which was harping on the rising cost of living, had failed to put forward any meaningful proposals to solve this problem.

Jayewardene reiterated that the provision of subsidies will hamper development.

BRIEFS

MAHAWELI RADIO SERVICE--The initial stage of the Mahaweli community radio service of the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation was formally inaugurated in Kandy on 12 March. Broadcast under this UNESCO-aided project will commence in October 1981. Addressing a simple ceremony at the art gallery in Kandy, the chairman of the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation said that the service has been launched to bring the radio closer to the people, so that the settlers in the Mahaweli area could directly broadcast their needs, aspirations and activities to people in other parts of the country. He thanked the Danish Government for the assistance rendered in making this project a reality. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Mar 81 BK]